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THE TIMES COMPANY

MANCHESTER BUREAU, INT. HULL ATREET.

PETERSBURG AGENT, S. C. HUTCH INSON, FLOMBARD STREET.

The Times is always indebted to friends
who favor it with society items and
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be sent over the signature of the
sender.

All unsigned communications will be re-jected always.

THE MAILING LIST IS ONLY PRINT-ED ARGUT EVERY TEN DAYS THEREPOPE, DO NOT FEEL UNEASY IF THE DATE OPPOSITE YOUR NAME ON THE LITTLE PINK SLIP IS NOT CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUB-SCRIPTION IS RENEWED. WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL LERSONS SENDING POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE RELEGISTY OF SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO SUCH FEDORTS, AS IT IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO OFFICIALITY AND ARTICLE THE NAME OF WIOSE ALTHOR IS UNKNOWN.
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THE DAILY TIMES is server by corriers on their own account in this city and Manchester for 10 cents a week, when paid weekly hit Me, ner me ith when paid monthly by mail coiside of Richmond, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year -nowhere in the United States.

The price of The Times is two cents per end ten cents per neck, or if paid monthly, 50 cents per month, delivered within the limits of Lichmond and Manchester. Sunday 1 apre three cents.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1808.

THE TWO COUNTRIES GROWING CLOSER.

A dispatch from New Orleans states that the local representatives of the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company have received a cablegram from the home office in England Instructing them to permit any of the employees who may desire, to join the United States troops, in the event of war with Spain, and to assure them that their salaries will be continued by the company during the service. The dispatch is without qualifica tion and the person sending it evident; believed it was true. But whether a fact or not there was manifestly something behind it that worked in the direction stated, and in that point of view, it serves to draw especial attention to the nearness of the relations between the people of England and the people of America. Foolish men have been prating immensely for a number of years about England's desire to oppress America through her character of the great creditor nation, and that she may sell here her goods manufactured by pauper labor. But the sensible and conservative men of both countries have perceived all along that there was no sort or ground for entity or divergence of interests between the two countries, but that with feelings and aspirations alike, the interests of both are identical, and that in time their relations would grow so close that the dividing line between them as two countries would be little more than an

Of all the groundless talk we heard in the discussion of free silver we think the most unreasonable (except always, of course, the notion that the government could make fifty cents worth of silver as valuable as a dollar's worth of gold), was the eternal clatter of some men that England, being the great creditor nation, wanted to oppress us by insisting upon the gold standard, because she thereby made money so much scarcer, and, there fore, so much dearer. The men who put this notion forward really believed that we paid our interest due in England with gold dol'ars. But much money as we do pay there every year, we never send a single gold dollar to pay it with. Our merchants ship cotton on a wheat there, which they sell for credits stated in gold

A corporation here owing interest in England buys a bill of exchange against one of their creditors from the American shippers, and sends it there, and that credit is applied to the payment of the interest which is paid by checks and not one dollar of gold is ever used in the transaction. It is to be hoped that the end of the clamor for free silver will soon come, and that cause of irritation between England and the free silver part of our people will disappear.

The tariff, too, will not cut much of a figure in a short time, so that the humbuggery that has been bull upon that will soon dirappear. During the long period in which we have had a protective tariff manufactures in this country have been so stimula ed that they can now supply far more than Americans can consume and they must have a foreign market or perish upon the hands of their producers. We can never have an advantageous for eign market whilst we maintain a protective tariff. People will not buy from us unless they can sell to us. Our manufacturers, therefore, who procured the passage of the protective tariff act, will. at no distant day, be calling upon Congress to repeal it, so that they may sell in foreign markets upon equal terms with English and other foreign manufacturers. This cause of discord between the two countries is, therefore, rapidly disappear-

As for the good feeling-what the French call entente cordiale-between the two people, our recent experience has given the most complete and the most satisfactory proof of that. There might have been some real attempt by the Continontal Powers to aid Spain in our contest with her, but for the position taken by the English government. But that government properly put its foot down and notified Europe that its sympathies | and would gladly have seen the differ-

were with America and that ended all talk of interference. Then, again, whenever our consular or diplomatic agents are compelled by the approaching war to leave their posts, they turn their offices over to the English officers and place Americans and American Interests under their charge.

This is an illustration of blood being thicker than water, and we thank God the illustration has been made. It shows to the world how close our relations are, and as they become closer, liberty, Christianity and civilization become secure.

SENATOR DANIEL'S FAIRNESS.

It is to us an interesting coincidence that in connection with the leading editorial in The Times of yesterday defending President McKinley against malicious strack there appeared an interview with Senator Daniel-of which we knew not when The Times' article was writtenin which Senator Daniel takes the same position as that assumed by The Times.

"The people of this city and section," said the correspondent, "are disposed to criticise President McKinley severely, and re very impatient at what they regard as

a dilatory policy." "I have seen nothing," replied the Senator in a deliberate manner, "to censure in the President's conduct. So far as I know, the President is right. Of course, many things have come to his knowledge that are not understood by the public. I think the President has

been right." We are gratified, indeed, at such an expression as this from Virginia's senior Senator in Congress. Senator Daniel is as much opposed as a man can be to the political policy of which President Mc-Kinley is the head, and no man is more ardently devoted to the party of which the Senator is so prominent a member than he. Yet in a time like this Senator Daniel is man enough and patriot enough to discard partisanry, to shake himself free from political fetters, and to view the whole question from the standpoint of country rather than from the standpoint of party.

Being an honest patriot himself, he is disposed to accord equal sincerity to the President, even though he be of a different party affiliation. He sees that the President has passed through a most tryng, ordeal but he has been endeavoring on the one hand to maintain the dignity and integrity and honor of the nation and yet do full justice to Spain, and, if possible, consistently with the honor of the nation and the demands of humanity, to avert a bloody and expensive war.

It does seem to us that, in a crisis like this, when the interests of the whole coun. try are involved, men should divest them selves of partisan feeling, forget that the President belongs to any particular party, and, until the contrary is proven, give him credit for acting with patriotic motives in the interest of the whole people. Senator Daniel has been in Washington occupying a position which must have given him all possible information. He must of necessity know better than outsiders what has been going on in the White House, and yet he declares that he

that the President has acted right. Senator Daniel has done himself no harm, but has added lustre to his name in courageously speaking these words of truth and soberness.

is in possession of no information that

would it wi him to believe otherwise than

IN MEMORY OF ROBERT E. LEE. At this time when the whole country is so much in love with Fitz Lee, and when so many nice things have been said not only about him, but about the Lees generally who have been so conspicuous in all great national crises, it is interesting to recall the magnificent tribute which Senator Ben Hill paid to Robert E. Lee. "He was a foe without hate a friend without treachery, a soldier wlinout eruelty, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a neighbor without reproach, a Christian without hyprocisy, and a man without guile. He was a Caesar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny. Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward. He was as obedient to authority as a servant, and royal in authority as a king. He was as gentle as a woman in life, pure and modest as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman vestal, submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles."

When those noble words were spoken. they were greeted here and there throughout the North with sneers, but sentiment has so completely changed. that if they were spoken to-day in the presence of any audience in any part of the United States, they would be ap-

plauded to the echo. How could it be otherwise when every man, woman and child in the United States is so beautifully sympathetic with the rebels in Cuba who are struggling for liberty and battling against oppres-

ston? It was about this very day, thirtythree years ago, that Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox, and if the President shall send in a war-like message on Monday next, the event will fall within two days of that anniversary.

Perhaps the coincidence will call to mind at the North the heroism and daring and devotion of Robert E. Lee and those brave men who followed him for four years battling for Southren rights. Perhaps it will call to mind at the North and at the South also the words of General Lee which he uttered just before resigning his commission in the United States Army, "The whole South is in a state of revolution," he wrote his sister. "into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn; and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question whether I should take part against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen. I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have therefore resigned my commission in the army, and, save in defense of my native State, with

be called on to draw my sword." Robert E. Lee was not numbered among the jingoists and those who thirsted for blood. He was opposed to war

the sincers hops that my poor services

may never be needed. I hope I may never

ences between the sections adjusted without resort to arms.

The opposition to war is not necessarily an attribute of a coward; nor is the clamor for war of necessity an evidence of courage.

MORE BUSINESS; LESS POLITICS." We mentioned the other day that the State of Tennessee would have an Industrial Convention to discuss questions pertaining to the material welfare of that State. We observe now that the good example has been followed by the people of Kentucky, and they will hold what they call a Commercial Convention to sit in Louisville on May 11th and 12th.

One of the Louisville papers says that the greatest enthusiasm has been aroused and that there is no doubt that the convention will be not only a success in itself, but the beginning of a condition of unity and good fellowship in commercial affairs, such as has never before existed

in Kentucky. The following is the programme for

the convention: Subjects-"Kentucky's Advantages-Geographi-

cal, Climate and Soil." "Our Agricultural Opportunities and

"Our Industrial Opportunities and

"The Best System of State and Local Taxatlon.

"How May Capital Be Best Attracted to and Most Profitably Employed in Kentucky.

"Immigration-The Best Method of Encouraging Desirable Immigration," "Corporations-Uses and Abuses-A Just Discrimination the Part of Wis-

"Transportation-The Greatest Source of Development and How Best to Em-"Good Roads Essential to Progress

and Prosperity." "Administration of Justice, Its Delays and Costs.' "Reform in Commercial Laws,

signments, Commercial Paper, Mort-"Land Titles-How to Expedite the

Settlement Of." Among the speakers selected are Henry Watterson, J. C. S. Blackburn, Governor Bradley and other men of that

It seems to us a splendid omen that the Southern States are now becoming more enthusiastic over business than politics. We would like to see such a convention held in Virginia, "More business; less politics" is the moving sentiment.

THAT'S WHAT THEY GET FOR IT. graph in Senator Butler's paper, the Raleigh Caucasian:

Hon. W. J. Bryan, in a letter to the chairman of the Democratic State Com-mittee of Colorado, urging the importance of co-operation and warning them against the efforts of the gold men in dis-

of co-operation and warming the against the efforts of the gold men in disguise to prevent it, says:

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically strong, they will insist upon ignoring the Chicago platform, but where they are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."

This states the situation exactly. In this State the gold Democrats did not bolt because they are not numerically strong enough to do damage in that way, but they stay on the inside opposing, as Mr. Bryan says "every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."

That is not all. They have assistants and allies among men and papers who claim to be strong supporters of Bryan. They oppose co-operation for the same reason that all the goldhurs and monopolists oppose it. They are wolves in sheep's clothing. Beware of them,

And that is the reward for "party regu-

And that is the reward for "party regularity!" When the Chicago platform was promulgated, some Democrats who did not believe in it refused to give it Others said that while they did not be leve in free silver and other doctrines of the platform, for the sake of "party regularity," they would stay on the inside of the organization and support the ticket. They were patted on the back at the time and commended, but now they are denounced as spies and traitors.

This is in proof of the assertion that has been made time and again in these columns that there is no place in the Democratic party, as now constituted, for the man who does not believe in the free coinage of silver, and he is not wanted. The party is wide open to any and to all, whether they be Democrats, Populists or Republicans, who are sincere in their advocacy of free coinage, but the doors are virtually closed against all who are opposed to it.

THE EASTERTIDE.

The Christian world to-day celebrates Easter-the "Queen of Festivals."

It comes most opportunely this year with its message of peace and hope and course, has stuff to burn. life. It speaks to us not of death and carnage, but of the triumph over death. It is the day of all others in the calendar when men should cultivate sentiments of peace and good will. It is impossible to catch the true spirit of the Easter season and yet thirst for blood and be vengeful. It is a festival of peace, not a carnival of war.

Let us hope that the glorious festival has intervened providentially, and that this day, commemorative of the resurrection of the Prince of Peace, may not close until some honorable means has been discovered of averting war between two Christian nations.

A great many expensive costumes will be successfully launched this morning.

Counsel Ruebens on the coaching lines

Governor Tyler says the militia is 3,000 strong in Virginia, but he has not had the sick list returns yet.

The roof of the custom house is being painted red. Every inducement is being The horned toad captured in the Capi-

tol Square beats the bluebird as a harbinger of Spring. Of course, Richmond wants factories,

but just as a matter of change in odors.

why don't some one start a cologne fac-

The Ohio Legislature has a bill prohibiting the marriage of "insane persons or persons of unsound judgment." Who is to judge, and when?

William Shakespeare has recently purchased a newspaper in Michigan Ig. | Hungry Higgins-I dunno, less'n its

A. Hutzler's Sons, 315 E. Broad St.

Profit Sacrificing Prices. avail but little in attracting purchasers, unless goods are bought

right in the first instance. We are Willing and Anxious to

Stand the Test. Goods now or carry them over to another season, hence these prices.

26-inch Wool and Cotton Mixed Diagonals, greys only, from 25 cents 12 C

40-inch All-wool Mixtures, from 29c Changcable Vigereux and Poplins. 75c

A Great Sale of Black Goods.

46-inch All-wool Storm Serges, 20C 42-inch Wide-wale Serges for 48C S-inch All-wool Albatrons, 50c. 20C 40-Inch All-wool Granite Cloth, 48c

50-inch All-wool Fancy Weaves, 590

Such values as we show in

B'ack Silks and Satins.

All Pure Silk 19-Inch Satin Duch- 60C All Pure Silk 27-inch Satin Duches, instead of \$1.40, we give at 27-inch Black Waterproof China, 50C 27-inch Black Waterproof China, 69c 21-inch Clear Black Taffeta, spe- 75c

Articles of Special Interest.

100 Finest Madras Cloths, 36 inches 12'C

Mattings! Mattings!

The handsomest designs and best quality Chinese and Japanese Matings brought to this market. The prices are bound to be right.

A. Hutzler's Sons, 315 E. Broad St.

Donnelly should be put on the staff.

If religiously appealing to the Pope Spain might take up a collection and dismiss the congregation.

It will be no satisfaction to the man who pays the bill-even if it rains to-day and you can't wear it.

The Detroit Tribune says a Spanish spy is hanging around Fortress Monroe. If he hangs long enough he will do no

The Chicago saloons are advertising "a hard-bolled egg with every drink." Eas, ter in Chicago is one grand, sweet song,

The war may come now at any time, but first blood will be claimed by Pickett

The electric road to Petersburg will probably continue to be run by overhead

The Stuart Horse Guard may be able to reorganize after all this horrid war

As the gang of burglars take only money, all the market-house buildings are reasonably safe.

Gomez is still acting like a man who had great confidence in the draw. The concert of the Powers did not re-

Wannamaker has an opponent in Cornell, a Pennsylvaia coal baron, who, of

ceive an encore during their Washington

Obedient,

"Oh, Bridget- I told you to notice when the apples boiled over." "Sure I did, mum. It was quarter-past eleven."-Tid-Bits.

Another Deal.

"Ah!" sighed the sad-faced man at the poker table, as his last chip disappeared, "if we could see ourselves as others see us!"—Boston Transcript.

Little Slow.

Flo (proudly) - Our minister doesn't jump at conclusions.

Jack (sadly) - I should say he doesn't. I never know him to reach a conclusion in less than an hour.—Philadelphia Call.

Conditional.

A provincial poet has sent a poem to one of the papers, entitled, "Oh, Let Me Die at Home!" The editor has promised to let him, provided he keeps away from his office.—London Graphic. Dear at That.

"Where on earth could she have picked up si insignificant a man for a hus-

"I haven't any exact information, but he looks as if he might have gone with a pound of tea."—Cincinnut! Enquirer. digestive strength. Then you need not Dress Alike. Experienced Servant-Gentleman wants

to see you, sir.

Mr. Richmand—Who is he?

Experienced Servant—I couldn't find out, sir; but, judgin' by his clothes, he's either a beggar or a millionaire.—Harlem Life. Solid Comfort. "I wouldn't be seen smoking a cigar-ite!" exclaimed the princess, earnestly. Accordingly she summoned her good alry, and bade that functionary lend her match and render her invisible.—De-roll Journal

troit Journal. War Talk. Weary Watkins-Friend, what is coat bunkers?.

blokes that bunks in coal bins.-Indiana-

He Did It.

Commercial Traveler-Who's that talk-ing so loud and kicking up such a fuss back there in the private office? Clerk (nonchalantly) - Oh, that's the silent partner.-Somerville (Mass.) Jour-

Value Received.

go the farthest?"

county.

"I wonder how I can make my money

"Have you ever bought a conversation over the long-distance telephone?"—De-troit Free Press. AFTERMATH. John Y. McKane will be a free man on the 39th instant. He is looking forward

to his release from prison with eagerness.

His last days in Sing Sing are devoted to overseeing the refitting of the Warden's office. "My yacht Atalanta and everything I have will be at the disposal of the Government in case of war," said George Gould to a Kansas City reporter. He

was on the way from Omaha and stopped off between trains, "And what can the Government expect from the moneyed men of New York in the event of war?" he was asked. "Whatwas both ne was asked. "Whatever help and as much as it needs," replied Mr. Gould. A horse dealer, who was convicted of swindling in a horse trade, was recently entenced in Boston to an imprisonment of one year. This is said to be the first case of such a conviction in Suffolk

. . . The Navalo Indians of Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico, through Robert Mitchell, of Cortez, Col., have offered the services of five hundred mounted warriors of their tribe to serve as volunteers.

There has been a big drop in rates to Alaska. On the steamer Humboldt, which leaves San Francisco in a few days for Dyea and Skaguay, first cabin rates have been cut from \$92 to \$30, and second cabin rates from \$50 to \$20. Copper River rates have been cut from \$100 for the cabin to 85, and from \$75 for the steerage to \$60. Cook Inlet rates have shrunk from \$105 for the cabin to \$30, and from \$80 for the steerage to \$85.

General W. P. Hardeman, one of the eaders of the Confederate army, and for en years superintendent of the Confedrate Home in Austin, Tex., died there on erate Home in Austin, Tex., died there on Friday of Bright's disease. He was eighty-two years old, and was born in Williamson county, Tenn. He went to Texas in 1828, fought for the Republic in the war of indepen-dence, and was a conspicuous figure on the Confederate side in the Civil War,

An Ohlo woman has notified all whom it may concern, through the medium of an advertisement in a country weekly, that she has renounced her marriage with her present husband, and hence-forth will not consider herself married.

A Political Absurdity.

Editor of The Times:
Sir:—The leading editorial in The Times of this morning ought to command universal approval. I believe it voices the command universal approval.

versal approval. I believe it voices the sentiment of conservative men of all parties. I have been a life-long Democrat and have no recollection for more than forty years of having ever scratched a Democratic ticket. But I concur entirely in the just tributs paid to Mr. McKinley for his hitherto conduct of the Cuban imbrogilo.

I very much fear, however, if the foreshadowings of the press be correct, that in his forthcoming message he will mar that record, and not only provoke the organized opposition of the Democratic party but divide his own party. The while country is ready to support the administration—after having exhausted every effort to avoid war—in its imperious demand for the independence of Cuba.

lemand for the independence of Cuba.

But to talk of intervening without recognizing the independence of Cuba ceems to be an etymological and political desurdity. Intervention necessarily imports two parties between whom a third ports two parties between whom a third party interposes. If Cuba be not inde-pendent the invasion of Cuba with any purpose of custing the jurisdiction of Spain can be nothing more than a war of conquest, and, if successful, must impose upon the United States the duty of re-constructing some form of government with the possibility of the reproduction in Cuba of the algorithms and injunities of Cuba of the absurdities and iniquities of the carpet bag regime to which the Southern States were subjected after the overthrow of the Confederate gover-

nent. B, R, W. Richmond, Va., April 9, 1898.

NEW ELECTRIC LINE.

One to Be Constructed Between This City and Petersburg.

officers are as follows: President, Corbin Warwick; Vice-Pres-

Directors-James Parker, J. G. B. Wool Directors—James Parker, J. C. B. Wowley worth, Ferdinand Beach, George L. Cat-lin and W. Howard Glider, all of New York, and Corbin Warwick, C. M. Maha-ney, T. M. Dettrich, Merriweather Jones, and Otway Warwick, of Richmond. It is proposed to begin this work in a very short time, and push it to complewill be Petersburg, but later on it will probably be extended considerably. The route followed will parallel the line of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, though probably some distance lower

WAR MAY INTERFERE. Mr. Otway Warwick, one of the direc-ors, said yesterday afternoon that it was most probable that the line would be completed in a very short time.
"We can't tell about that though," he added, "for it seems now that the war may break us up."

every part of Health your system with blood made pure by tak-

ing Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then you will have nerve, mental, bodily and In the Spring

fear disease, because your system will readily resist scrofulous tendencies and attacks of illness. Then you will know the absolute intrinsic merit of Hood's

Sarsaparilla America's cine. All druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills effectively, 25 cents.

ASKED TO COME TO WASHINGTON Given Two Days to Decide and Assumes the Position Almost Without Instructions-McKinley Bestows on Him Fullest Confidence.

BECAME CONSUL.

Asked by Cleveland to Serve Without

Solicitation.

HOW FITZ LEE

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9 .- Sp. washington, D. C., April 2.—898cial.—From smaller comparatively
small, beginnings often come pivotal
happenings and pregnant and far reaching issues. One day early in June, 1836,
General Pitzhugh Lee, ex-Governor of
Virginia, who was then filling the office
of Collector of Internal Revenue for the
Western District of Virginia, a lib head-Western District of Virginia, with head quarters at Lynchburg, received a tele-gram from the Honorable Joseph S Milier, Commissioner of the Interna Revenue, asking him to come immedi ately to Washington and to advise him promptly by wire when he might be ex-pected. Any man less excitable or less pected. Any man less excitable or less plucky than General Lee would have been rattled by such a command; for just at that time the collector's office was being rigidly inspected by a United States Revenue Agent, in order to trace a serious defaication. One of the superdinate deputies, holding over from Lee's predecessor, had been robbing the office, as was subsequenty ascertained. Lee was entirely without blame and he knew it.

UNDER INSPECTION.

But the fact that a revenue agent was in his office and close on somebody; tracks, was enough to worry him, or any other person under like circumstances. The distinguished collector had not been other person under like circumstances. The distinguished collector had not been in office long enough to become thoroughly familiar with the "hold over" personnel, or to get at the bottom of this particular matter; had not been in office long enough to know just "who was who," But when he opened the commissioner's telegram he replied with characteristic promptness, and not a nerve in him quivered, that he would leave by the next train, which would leave by the next train, which would be due in Washington at 11:10 P. M.

His train, when it did arrive, was over an hour late, but Commissioner Miller was waiting to receive General Lee.

"Well, here I am," said the collector. Miller told him that President Cleveland wanted to see him; wanted to see him that night, if he arrived before 12 o'clock; otherwise he wished to see him the pert morning early. Miller did not

o'clock; otherwise he wished to see him the next morning early. Miller did not tell Lee what was up-he himself did not know-but simply said the President had sent for him.
AT THE WHITE HOUSE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Cleveland, an old personal friend of Commissioner Miller had directed the commissioner, or Lee's immediate chief, to summon the collector by wire and to turn the collector over to him when he ar-

turn the collector over to him when he arrived. This course was adopted to prevent newspaper sensation or publicity of any sort. When Lee called on President Cleveland on the former's arrival, the talk was brief and to the point.
"I want you to go to Cuba as Consul-General and Commissioner Extraordinary," said the President.
"I will have to think over the matter; would like to confer with my wife, that's all, said the Collector of Internal Revenue.

land; "but I need you in Cuba, and hope you will be able to accept the office TWO DAYS A PLENTY

That is right, said President Cleve

"How much time will I have to con-sider?" asked Lee.
"Two days," said Cleveland.
"I will let you know in less time than two days," said Lee. Lee accepted by

The first that the public knew about it was from the brief Associated Press item, announcing the fact that General Lee had been appointed Consul-General to Cuba, vice Raymond O. Williams, resigned.

Milliams, resigned,
Mr. Williams had held the lucrative
office of Corsul-General for a score of
years, and had grown rich on it. The
income from the office had run all the
way from twenty to forty thousand doilurs per year, according to the scheme. lars per year, according to the tobacco and sugar conditions. Lee has received less than fifteen thousand per year. Wil-liams was a capable man, but his sym-

pathics were were decidedly on one sid WILLIAMS PRO-SPANISH He was pro-Spanish; so panish in his feelings as to be irritating to an admin-istration that was eager for an exact knowledge of the situation-truth unvar-nished and without tint of preconceived

ideas.

In the latter part of June Lee had arranged his affairs and was ready to start for the "Pearl of the Antilles." It was a sweltering day when he called at the White House for his instructions and leave taking. He had had several interviews with Secretary of State Oiney. But the most important interview was to be with his personal friend, President be with his personal friend, President Cleveland. Lee naturally expected that Cleveland would outline his "policy" to him. He thought His Excellency would at least give him an idea of his relations with Spain, touching Cuba. WANTED TO KNOW.

But Cleveland did nothing of the sort. He had ideas, to be sure. But all he said to Lee was this: "General, I want you to go to Havana, study the situation, a report to me the facts and your views. The sickly season in Cuba had co season of humid mornings and burst, water-spout afternoons; the sea son of the black death. Smaller soul would have been nervous and quaked, no doubt; but not Fitz Lee. The doughty hero cared not for health conditions.

One of Lee's intimate medical friends a brave and eminent physician of Ric mond-wrote to President Cleveland, ca ing his Excellency's attention to the yel-low fever prevalent in Havana at that time and begging him to hold the Consul-General-elect over until the full of the

But the President did not act on the letter. Then came Dr. Walter Wyman Surgeon-General of the United States Ma rine Hospital Service, who has charge all the quarantine regulations near this country, and who is an acknowledge-authority on yellow fever, and suggested to the President that it would be extra hazardous for Lee to go to Havana unti-later in the year; that if he did go, he would hardly live through the summer.

CUBA NEEDED LEE.
Cleveland, kind-hearted, but positive and blunt, grunted one of his characteristic grunts, and said:
"This is not be a substitute of the characteristic grunts."

This is no time to be thinking about such things as fever. The United States needs Lee's services in Cuba right now." The President said no more, with the true soldier's contempt for death went right along.
I saw a good deal of General Lee in

mouth shut so far as giving out his im-pressions went. He was a pronounced success from the start. He impressed every one with his singuiar fitness. He was courageous and tactful, a soldier and

Havana during his first ten days' vice as Consul-General. He kept

It is said that General Lee has been pro Cuban since he first began to study the

Be that as it may, under Cleveland he got along marvellously well with "both sides," and made a record for sound 'judgment and equanimity unsurpassed in American dislowant American diplomacy.

A MAN OF DESTINY.

He was about to break with Cleveland at one time. "I will not stand another Rulz murder," he wrote, or words of similar effect. But Cleveland induced him American diplo

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ENERGY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

to remain at his post in Havana. Pres-ident Cleveland said to me three months before he went out of office: "Fitz Lea is not only a game man but he is a man of sheating."

of destiny."
March 4 1897, came and Mr. McKinley was inducted into the office of Chief Magistrate. The situation in Cuba was not particularly exciting then, but it was serious enough to attract attention. LEE'S RESIGNATION. Lee wrote promptly to President McKin-ey, tendering his resignation. He was a connectat and did not expect to hold of-

from under a Republican administration.

He certainly did not wish to embarrass
the new administration. McKinley took
up the matter of the Consulate-General
in Cuba a few weaks after he stepped into eveland's shoes. The office was a big plum, both finan-The office was a big plum, both financially and politically. There were several strong men after the place. Speaker Reed, Republican rival of Fresident Meckinley, had a candidate for the office and that candidate was as Consressman Frank Aldrich of Bluots. McKinley must do something for Reed and Aldrich was to succeed Lee, so it was said. But after thinking the matter over the President wisely concluded to request Lee, to urge him if necessary, to remain "until the trouble in Cuba, was aver."

ALDRICH NOT SELECTED.

Aldrich bowed gracefully and took a bank examiner's position. And by keeping Lee in Havana. McKluley gracefully got out of giving a choice place to Reed's man, which he would have been forced to do by the common rule of politics had

to do by the common to the contract to the post.

Lee not agreed to stay at his post.

Well, I happen to know that tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon Mc-Kinley to replace Lee, Many G. A. R. men, appealed to McKinley, a devoted G. A. R. man himself, and pointed out that since the Consul General was to cut a peculiarly historic figure in affairs, a Union soldier and a Republican should have a chance at the place rather than in ex-Confederate, no matter how popu-

M'KINLEY KNEW HIS MAN. McKinley decided at the last moment not to appoint a successor to Lee. Every one is familiar with the relations of the administration to General Lee, how it has stood steadfastly by him all through the terrible crisis; how it has never lost an opportunity of expressing its grateful appreciation in the public prints. And here it might be observed that no matter how harshiy people may have criticised President McKinley, the Southern people would do well to give him credit for broadmindedness and liberality in resist.

broadmindedness and liberality in resisting partisan pressure in retaining Filz Lee—the man of the hour.

General Lee has been a burrah provoker, a memorable figure in Washington on two occasions; at Cleveland's first and second "inaugurations," But when he arrives here in the next day or two with his new laurels—a man of international renown—he will be accorded a triumphal entry that would make any recent hero small in comparison.

Everybody, old and young, white and

Everybody, old and young, white and black, calls Fitzhugh Lee "Our Fitz."
Lee is not puffed up and couldn't be. He will come to Washington now, the same genial, rollicking, grand American that he was when he left here last November after voting in Richmond for Tyler, Echols and Montague, to resume his arduous winter's work in Havana, Yes, everybody admires Fitz Lee and calls him lovingly "Our Fitz."

THE FIRST BLOOD.

A Fight Between Old Soldiers Right in Richmond. Some excitement was created on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, yester-day about 1 o'clock, by a passage at arms between Comrades Alexander Jennings and R. N. Northen.

The two gentlemen had emphasized a heated conversation into which they had dropped, with a few blows and a little When the trate gentlemen had been separated by peacefully disposed citizens, and the dust had settled, it was seen that

Mr. Northen's face was very red and Mr. Jennings' none was bleeding.

Mr. Jennings went into his place of business nearby and Mr. Northen went his way, and the incident will probably pass into history, as one of those frequent occurrences that follow in the wake of war

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